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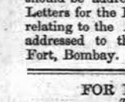

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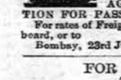

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EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ... } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ... }
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ... } 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	"
3 Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office) at	1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
" on Demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
On Scotland do. ... }	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
On Ireland do. ... }			
On Paris, at 8 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one month, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 40,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 10th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight		2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do.	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight		100¼
Madras	30 days' sight		101
Ditto	60 Do.	do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	(ex divd. 140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½	do.	163 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½	do.	71 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4	do.	82 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½	do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	250	5	do.	150 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	140 prem.
Presses Cos.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575	per share	Rs. 11,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	per share	Rs. 3,500 pm. p.
Ripinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250	per share	(share. Rs. 11,000 p. sh. (prem.
RAILWAY Cos.				
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	139.14.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.				
Bombay Spinning Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000	per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pittyaspinning & Weaving Co.	550		.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450	Rs. p. share.	Rs. 175 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000		.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500		.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125		.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000		.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	2,500		.....	Par.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500		.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs.	12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Thurstie Mill Co.	4,000		.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		101
Loan 1835-36		99½
Loan 1842-43		
Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	249
Cavolos	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£1 5s.	0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d to £2 5s. 0d.
To China, To Clyde, To Hull, To Calcutta and back	No enquiry.	

(PRICES CURRENT (8th *July* 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.

Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,,	480 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	485 to 490
New Oomravuttee	,,	450 to 455
New Compta	,,	460 to 465
New Dharwar Saw Ginned	,,	550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	440 to 445
New Veeravul	,,	445 to 450
New Khandesh	,,	430 to 435
New Puraclee	,,	460 to 465
New Accote	,,	470 to 475
New Mangalore	,,	450 to 455

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 7 to 7-2 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 32 to 33
,, 37 to 38
Niger ,, 25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
July 9	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Aden and Suez.
	Dalhousie (s)	Moreland	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Dalhousie*, to Kurrachee.—Lieut. Colonel Hawkins, and three servants; Captain Hawkins; Lieut. Stubbs; Ensign Mayhew: Mr. and Mrs. McCombie, and three servants; Mr. Syed Husson; Mr. and Mrs. Tarleton, and family; and twenty-two natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Africana*, J. K. Hatfield, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Bon Accord*, for Zanzibar, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 9TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Conway.—1 bale Coir Yarn, 2¼ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 8 packages Sundries, Dwyer and Co.

Bucephalus.—101 packages Cloves, 123 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs., Narroo Odewjee; loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Soomar Khan Mahomed.

Defiance.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Liverpool.

Africana.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Forganhall.—6 Boxes Sundries, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

Excellent.—23 bales Wool, 99 cwt., Rutionjee Nesserwanjee; 425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Fadomay Virjee.

Empire of Peace.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ramcrustna Sazba and Co.

Matheran.—270 bales Country Gall, 135 cwt., Virjee Samjee: 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Glee Maiden.—160 bales Cotton, 325 cwt., Mulljee Sewjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jamsetjee.

Sea Queen.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.

Nagasakie.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

North Grama.—470 bales Cotton, 1,645 cwt., Sewjee Sarpall; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Jairam Visram; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Rustesy Sewjee.

Margaret Blair.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Belle Isle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., E. and H. Sapoorjee and Co.; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Courjee Premjee. 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Maldon.—108 bags Sarseeseed, 162 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Morning Light.—225 bags Linseed, 393½ cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Zuleika.—15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Muthoordass Vuaunjee.

City of London.—125 bales Cotton, 458 cwt., Camajee Pochajee and Co.

Queen of the East.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

John Linn.—201 packages Cloves, 241½ cwt., Abdool Hosein Easoobhoy.

Contest.—900 bundles Linseed, 450 cwt., Chuttoorbhooj Nursy.

Douglas Castle.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Star of Brunswick.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee and Co.

Zoboah.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee & Co.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—145 packages Coffee, 315½ cwt., Jaychund Jugjeevun; 221 bales Orchillaweed, 1749 cwt. 2 lbs., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—71 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 23½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 68 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram and Co.: 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine.	April 21
749	Art Union, Morrison.	April 10
702	Birkby, Purdy.	April 29
1750	Chapman, Harland.	May 20
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	
740	Coleroon, Hall.	
930	Edendale, Mellersop—Peel, Cassels & Co.	May 25
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1661	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.	
1108	Glasgow, Taylor.	
939	Georgiana, Vaike—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M. St. Assaye.	
331	Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassels & Co.	April 9
774	Malcraigs, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	May 28
1036	Marian Moore, Mence.	
844	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
641	Naval Brigade, Moon.	June 10
950	Preston, Moffatt.	
824	Queen of the North, Crombie.	
809	Stamboul, Towar.	
818	Serab Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Gray & Co.	April 18
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonal.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark.	
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie—w. Nicol & Co.	April 30
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1033	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw.	June 5
904	Baron Renfew, Rees—Killick, Nixon & Co.	May 5
639	Barbara.	March 24
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost.	
1282	Canova, Asayes—W. Nicol & Co.	
1050	Clanger, Smyth.	
680	Clyde, Jourdain.	
1091	Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.	April 20
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie.	May 5
937	Flower of the Forest, Walker.	
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe, E. Bates & Co.	
1328	Hahnemann, Phillips.	May 18
1094	Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	
952	Indian Queen, Jago.	
1198	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
792	Japanese, Baird.	
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens Brothers & Co.	May 9
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson.	June 3
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 4
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	April 3
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	
727	Radnagore, Cook.	
909	Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co.	May 18
1357	Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	
990	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—Coupland & Co.	April 25
370	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	April 18
965	Tangier.	April 29
1178	Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co.	April 18
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 9
993	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Childwick bury, Faithfal—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
939	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1323	Emerydron, Wright.	April 9
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
1957	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1069	Oriental, Ballard.	April 24
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1928	Sam Dunning (s), Skolfield.	
1034	Dashaway, Hills.	
1160	Eldorado, Hayers.	
569	Tallulas, Perceival.	
1034	Wilbur Fisk, Tonsland.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	(put back.)
427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
1187	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28
	FROM CARLIFF VIA ADEN.	
798	Amity, Stenson.	Jan. 23
890	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
960	Falkland, Pender.	
349	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1155	Sabino.	March 8
246	Sirocco.	April 14
705	Southern Rights.	March 9
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.	April 19
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	Feb. 7
	FROM SYDNEY.	
839	Fairlie, Stephens.	
	FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.	
950	Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	Feb. 16
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
867	Mogul.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
334	Crusader.	
1047	Euxine.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199	Baden.	(put back.)
560	Chasley.	
500	Elizabeth Douthwaite.	
780	Manlius.	
	FROM ADEN.	
1343	Levant, Ferran—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Jan. 21
1459	Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
990	City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 2
549	City of Edinburgh, Soden—Finlay, Clark & Co.	May 2
990	City of Shanghai, Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co,	
813	City of Delhi, Muir.	
934	Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co,	May 6
	FROM CLYDE VIA GALLE.	
538	Chedubs (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	May 15
	FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.	
820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM MELBOURNE.	
1422	Blue Jacket.	May 21
1235	Tornado.	May 2
	FROM BORDEUX.	
	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
	Avabloy, Marr,	
1200	Gorilla, Hill.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Purdy.	
	FROM GALLE.	
858	Ivanhoe, Fillan.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
980	Arratoon Apcar (s.)	June 15
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
1440	Eliza (s)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
908	Esmeralda (s.)	
	Good Success.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	May 22
629	Hyderee.	
894	Joshua.	
664	Mary Ann.	
942	Mirimu—Lawrence & Co.	April 22
410	Ophir."	May 29
523	Quickstep.	
1357	Rohamanee.	April 17
806	Sheen Shah.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1092	Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	FROM CALCUTTA VIA COLOMBO.	
1400	Sydney (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	June 24
309	Angelo.	June 6
	FROM CALCUTTA VIA COCHIN.	
1049	Indomitable, Carrew.	
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
633	Faize Allum.	
1163	India, Guthrie.	
626	Ishmael, Brigdon.	
592	Princess Royal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
631	Raritan, Bliss.	April 25
375	Rebecca Shepherd, (s) Somers.	May 22
698	Sea Lion, Alexander—Brumbell & Co.	April 15
	FROM RANGOON.	
595	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Wilkie.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

477	Albion, Hughes.	
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh—Fleming & Co.	April 18
657	Elinor, Bowden.	May 5
864	James Purle, Wilson.	March 7
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co,	June 3
492	Sirocco.	
699	Westward Ho! Wilkinson.	April 15
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
396	Brierley.	
548	Melody, Janes.	June 11
461	Richard Cobden, Rendall.	
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
473	Moniton, James.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
379	Ganjam, Durand.	March 7
419	Versan, LePerdu.	Jan. 18
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
783	Assaye, Andrews.	
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
364	Helen Morrow.	
489	Nyanas, Hutchison.	
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 29
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
675	Aliporo.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of June 29 announced the arrivals of the *Simla*, Castle, from Suez 4th June; touched at Aden 10th, Galle 19th, and Madras 22nd June; *Coule Wickenburg*, Belfair, returned from Saugor; *Success*, Lozseon, from Bourbon 8th June; *Orissa*, Evans, from Bombay (date not mentioned); *Scotia*, McLean, from London 15th March; *Albert Cezard*, Maunier, from Cardiff 17th Feb.; *Gold Finder*, McWhinne, from Mauritius 2nd June; touched at Madras 23rd June; *Sir J. Mondeville*, Kingly, from Bombay 9th June; *Arizona*, Jamieson, from Liverpool 5th March; *William Stevenson*, Hellenbroch, from Batavia 23rd May; *Arnold*, Berthier, from Bourbon 23rd May; touched at Pondicherry 10th, and left on the 12th June; *Arima Alladin Fazil Currim Beaun Caunba Juliliet*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 3, Barque *Hannah*, T. Richards, from Hartlepool 7th March.

Do. Screw Steamer *Hydaspes*, G. H. Forster, from Calcutta, sailseds 21st June.

DEPARTURE.—July 3, Screw Steamer *Indiana*, Smyth' to Calcutta.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

May 15, Feb. Ship *Godcovery*, of 368 tons, J. M. Forrand master, from Kurrachee 31st March.

Do. 27, Arab Bark *Fatlel Majeel*, of 312 tons, Abdallah master, from Bombay 1st, and Alleppey 14th April, with grain and sundries.

Do. 30, Ship *Arundel*, of 1249 tons, W. Broadfoot master, from Bombay 20th April, with a general cargo—bound to Liverpool, put in to land shipwrecked crew.

Do. Bark *Channaral*, of 584 tons, R. Sharp master, from Bombay 8th May, with cott-n and coffee—bound to Havre, put in to land shipwrecked crew.

June 3, Ship *Earl Dalhousie*, of 1046 tons, J. Campbell master, from Bombay 2nd May, with cotton—bound to Liverpool, put in for supplies.

Ship *Herald*, of 1194 tons, E. McGrath master, from Bombay 22nd April, with cotton, wool and seeds, bound to Liverpool, put in for repairs.

Do. Ship *Fathe Shaw Allum*, of 819 tons, R. Michael master, from Bombay 4th May, in ballast.

Do. Ship *James Russell*, of 767 tons, D. Muir master, from Bombay 28th April, with cotton and seeds, bound to Liverpool, put in for repairs.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

May 5, *Margaret Blair*, of 501 tons, Ball master.

Do. 18, *Avenir*, of 411 tons, Barclay master.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Lezard*, will sail for Bombay direct, where the Bottomry Bond and Maritime Interest will be made payable thirty days after her safe arrival.

Brig Rio.—On the 16th March in Lat. 52° 3' S. and Long. 26° 57' W. signalled the Bark *Vunwerth*, from Kurrachee to Liverpool, 72 days out.

The *Jemima* arrived at Rodrigues on the 4th May in a leaky state. She left Tranquebar on the 22nd March with a cargo of Sundries for Mauritius and 54 Indian passengers and was in a sound and seaworthy state; but owing to very bad weather she sprung a leak and all the efforts of the passengers and crew were required to keep her afloat until she reached Rodrigues. In attempting to arrive at the anchorage off that island the *Jemima* was only prevented from going on shore and being wrecked through the assistance afforded by the Pilot Celina, Harbour Corporal Tamplin and Mr. W. Vaudrogadat. It is doubtful whether this vessel can be made fit for sea at Rodrigues.

Am. Ship *Norway*—Three days after leaving Rangoon and the Pilot, ship commenced leaking, having been aground at the mouth of the River, the leak went on increasing until now making about 12 inches of water an hour.

28th April, lat. 6° 39' S. and long. 89° E. spoke the Ship *Wallace*, of Glasgow from Calcutta to Liverpool.

Brig *Welcome*—28th and 29th April in. lat. 36° 10' S. long 65° 40' E. experienced very heavy weather, with very heavy seas, sprung a leak making a great deal of water, lost spars and sails, ship was thrown on her beam ends, had to heave cargo over-board, long boat washed out of the chocks and stove davits, &c. &c.

Fch. Bark *Amanda*, on the 21st April Lat. 18° S. Long. 39° W. (P) Signalled the Ship *Northfleet*, from London to Hongkong, 27th April, Lat 28° S. and Long. 23° W. (P) Signalled the Russian Bark *Grefoe Berg*, from Liverpool to Bombay.

18th May, lat. 9° 10' S. and 79° 50' E., received on board the crew of the late bark *Alice Maud*, of London, 435 tons register, from Calcutta to Bombay, loaded with rice, sugar and gunny bags, abandoned at sea and in a sinking state. She had experienced a hurricane on the 15th May.—On the 18th, the Chanaral, put in to this port to land *Alice Maud's* crew.

Ship *Arundel*, on the 20th May lat. 30° 13' S. and long. 79° 59' E. received on board the crew of the late bark *Fairy*, of South Shields, 372 tons register, from Colombo the 6th May, with a cargo of coffee and oil for London, abandoned at sea and in a sinking state. She had experienced two hurricanes, one on the 16th and the other on the 19th May.—On the 20th, the *Arundel* communicated with the Ship *James Russell*, from Bombay to Liverpool, having been dismasted in a hurricane, supplied the master with what he required to enable him to proceed to this Port.—On the 26th May, the *Arundel* put in to this port to land *Fairy's* crew.

Spoke the ship *Vittoria* from Bombay to London, 28 days out on the 30th May in Lat. 17° 0' S. Long. 67° 35' E.

Captain Shrewsbury reports the ship *Dawn of Hope*, from Bombay, was in Company with the *Scinde* on the 15th May, the night the hurricane commmenced.—*Overland Commercial Gazette, June 6.*

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Hawkins, Captain C. A., Staff Corps, on duty, to Bhooj.
Grant, Captain C. F., 3rd N. I., on furlough, to England.
Mayhew, Ensign A. H., 109th Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Stubbs, Lieut. J. A., 95th Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Tarleton, Barrack Master W. C., to join, to Kurrachee.
Hawkins, Lieut. Colonel J. R., Royal Artillery, to Kurrachee.
Miller, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 9TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Pensioned Serjeant Joseph Taylor is appointed to take charge of the Elephanta Caves from the 8th instant.

2. Serjeant W. Dean and three Privates H. M.'s 95th Regt. arrived from Aden, are attached to the 103rd Regt. Embarkation Returns will be prepared and forwarded for a return passage to Aden of the above detail by the next mail.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1863.

No. 350.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Willoughby Lake Briggs, 1st July 1863.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1863.

No. 354.—According to the rule in the Bengal Presidency, the pay and allowances of a Surgeon in medcial charge of a Regiment of Silladar Cavalry will be as follows from the 1st July 1863:—

Pay and field allowances	Rs.	415	6 0
Staff or consolidated allowance	,,	300	0 0
Horse allowance for 2 chargers	,,	60	0 0
Total per mensem	Rs.	775	6 0

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1863.

No. 361.—Lieutenant N. D. Robertson, of Her Majesty's 19th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eight months on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 8th July 1863.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 139, of the 28th February last, Veterinary Surgeon James Lambert was directed to proceed and join his new appointment at the public expense.

The Officer Commanding C Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is authorized to issue an extra five pounds of dry grass to each Horse in the Battery under his Command during the ensuing two months.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—E Battery 18th Brigade.—Lieut. T. H. Trafford, from 3rd to 31st July 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

55th Foot.—Lieut. W. Bell, from 27th June to 26th July 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

56th Foot.—Lieut. A. R. Heyland, from 24th June to 23rd July 1863, to proceed to Mount Aboo, on medical certificate.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1863.

No. 40.—The following temporary arrangement in connection with the late Indian Navy is confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of the Bombay Marine Calcutta Squadron Order.

Lieutenant H Jackson to reside on shore on medical certificate, at Calcutta, for the benefit of his health, from the 9th April to the 16th May 1862.

No. 41.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed.

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of the Bombay Marine and Dockyard.

Mr. W. Edgington, Acting Officer of the *Hoogly*, to be Acting 2nd Officer of the *Coromandel*, from the 6th June 1863.

Mr. Gower to be 2nd Officer of the *Dalhousie* on the 1st June 1863.

No 42.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments in connection with the late Indian Navy are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of the Bombay Marine.

Mr. J. C. Lawrence to be 3rd Class Pilot in the Department of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port from the 10th April 1863.

Mr. Mahaon, Acting Master of the *Coromandel*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 15th October 1861 to the 31st March 1862.

Civil.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, July 9.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Mansfield, Commissioner in Sind, has been allowed leave of absence for two months under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee rules.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment by the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Mr. Raymond West as Registrar at the Appellate Side of the High Court, in succession to Mr. Pinhey, from the 1st June.

Mr. J. King, Acting 2nd Assistant Magistrate of Kaira, is vested with the powers contemplated by Act IX. of 1860 in the Kaira Collectorate.

Laxmon Govind, Head Carkoon in the Baedee Talooka of the Belgaum Collectorate, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

Wasoodew Anunt, Head Carkoon in the Tasgaum Talooka of the Belgaum Collectorate, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, Civil Service, passed an examination in the Canarese language on the 9th June 1863.

Mr. J. Riphinston acted as Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar from the 29th March to 3rd June 1863, both days inclusive.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the languages specified against their names, on the 4th July 1863:—

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, Guzerathee.
Mr. W. B. Mulock, Murathee.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jamsetjee Byramjee is transferred from the Charitable Dispensary at Hoobles to the Victoria Dispensary at Nowsaree, and Assistant Apothecary Pandoo Chivan (No. 110), is appointed to the Hoobles Dispensary.

Mr. W. E. Frere, Junior, has passed an examination in the Murathee language.

Mr. D. J. Kennelly, Assistant Dock Master, assumed charge of the duties of Inspector of Contract Mail Steamers of this Port on the 1st June.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Govind Shastri is appointed Inspector of Murathi Schools in Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend G. L. Fenton was granted privilege leave of absence for three weeks, from the 10th May.

The Reverend C. H. Leigh Lye was granted fifteen days' privilege leave on the 3rd instant, five days of which are cancelled.

Letter to the Editor.

DELAY IN THE TRAINS FROM TANNA.

SIR,—I understand that an application which was lately made to some of the Railway officials for a local train to be run between Tanna and Bombay reaching the Terminus at a regular and stated time daily in the morning, has been replied to the effect that arrangements would be made to obviate the present irregularity of the trains. To say the least of it, this is replying in a very general and indefinite way to a special and direct request, and the consequence is that the applicants intend to address a letter to the Directors, which it is hoped will have the effect of speedily and promptly remedying a great public evil.

The Directors are composed of gentlemen whose official habits warrant the supposition that they know the value of time and the necessity of punctuality, and they will therefore be best able to form a just estimate of the advantage to the public of timing the arrival of the trains so as to allow all classes of passengers to reach any point of the Fort before 10 A.M.—Yours obediently,

OCTAVIUS.

THE G. I. P. AND B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYS.

SIR,—In an article upon the Baroda Railway on the 6th instant, with much of which I agree, you speak of the official obstructions experienced by its promoters, and state that "the great G. I. P. R. Company with a shortsighted view of its own interests, just as if they were competing lines, swelled the general opposition." As a similar statement has been made before, may I beg the favor of the insertion of the following remarks.

The G. I. P. Railway Company when first formed, had, for one of its chief objects, the construction of a railway, to connect Bombay with Candeish and Berar. With this view a trial line was laid out over the Thul Ghaut in 1852.

In September 1852, Colonel J. P. Kennedy, in a "Memorandum on Indian Railways" uses these words: "What I most earnestly appeal against, is the project, which has for its object to approach the district of Candeish or Berar, or any other part of India to the north, the eastward or westward of those districts, by any line whatever passing over the Ghauts." He proposed as the most eligible route, a line from Bombay to Surat, and from Surat by the Taptee valley, and that the Ghaut line should be confined to districts east and south-east of Bombay, and south of Nassick and Aurungabad; thus cutting off a most important source of traffic from the G. I. P. Railway. The line by the Taptee valley was to be subordinate to a direct line, connecting Bombay with Agra.

This memorandum met with the serious attention of the Governor General in Council, who recommended upon it, in May 1853, that, "the Thul Ghaut line should not be sanctioned as a great trunk line of communication between Bombay and other parts of India;" and "that it should not be resolved to carry a line to Candeish up the Ghauts unless a survey of a line by the Taptee river, should shew the Ghaut line to be less objectionable than the river line."

The B. and C. I. Railway Company, in their memorial to the Court of Directors early in 1853, projected a line of railway from Surat to Agra in the first instance, subsequently to be connected with Bombay. Their preliminary surveys, including an exploration of the Taptee valley line were submitted to the Bombay Government, with a report of their Chief Engineer in April 1854. In this report it is stated "that whatever benefit a line over the Sayahadree Ghauts may offer to a portion of Berar in regard to direct distance from Bombay, is more than neutralized by the superiority of our gradients, and the still nearer intermediate port of Surat which our project would offer to both Berar and Candeish." Farther on, the improvement of the harbours of Surat and Broach is recommended, to avoid the unnecessary carriage of goods "200 miles past those natural termini" to Bombay; and he asks "Why should the commercial interests of all India be overlooked, and its great lines of intercourse be deranged, in order that the trunk line of railway from Bombay should run through the Deccan."

When this report was submitted, the G. I. P. R. Company were preparing the evidence in support of their own prior scheme. They had selected the Thul Ghaut line with the conviction that in all respects, it was the best railway communication that could be obtained from Bombay to Candeish, Berar, and the districts beyond to Calcutta. The determined opposition of the B. and C. I. R. Company, supported by the resolution of Government above quoted, compelled them to prove the superiority of the Ghaut line, which was accordingly done in an irresistible report by their Chief Engineer, towards the close of 1854.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Friday, 10th July 1863.

(BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

152. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee Punajee.

314. Luxameebaee widow *vs.* Bhasker Trimbuck.

316. Pursadulall Koonjbeharee *vs.* Allana Wydina.

317. Hajee Meya bin Balloo Meya Pathan *vs.* Khutiza Bebee.

318. Byramjee Cooverjee Bhabha *vs.* Dhunjee Aspuniarjee.

319. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy *vs.* Sonabaee widow.

321. Bayabaee alias Baya widow *vs.* Chundoo Ragoonath.

Suit for final disposal on first hearing.

320. Pitta Dhuna and others *vs.* Goolam Moheedeen.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

27. Madowjee Damjee *vs.* Abba Thara (part heard.)

95. Hajee Abdoola Gufur &c. *vs.* Abdoola Rahim *alias* Bala Meya (part heard).

120. Nenbai widow *vs.* Ramjee Jetha.

121. Jumnabai widow *vs.* Bhunsallee Chuttoorbhooj Sunkerdass.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 9th July 1863.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Fourth Day, Thursday, 9th July 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten A.M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. CHARLES CLIFTON,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. G. M. Stewart, J. Mignon, W. J. Thompson, T. Beazley, C. J. Cohen, W. H. Wakeman, W. Michael, M. A. Augustus, Jehangheer Goostadjee, Juggonath Sukkojee, and Amroodin Nanabhoy.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Sullimon Abookhan, Tyeb Goolam Ally, and Daya Ramjee, No. 10 of the calendar, were arraigned at the bar on an indictment charging the first two with house-breaking and theft by night, and the third with dishonestly receiving stolen property. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor, Moideen Moolna, is a Sindian embroiderer residing in the Oilman Street in the Native Town, and it appeared that about six o'clock in the evening of the 8th April last, he went out to a wedding party, after fastening the door of his house and securing it with a padlock. On returning home about twelve o'clock at night, he found the door had been broken open, and the padlock removed therefrom. He entered the room and discovered that a box containing a quantity of silk wearing apparel and two gold ornaments of the aggregate value of about Rs. 550 had been broken open, and its contents missing; he also found a large iron nail driven near the door. Information of the loss was given to the police, and the stolen property was found in the house of the third prisoner, concealed under a heap of sandal-wood, the article in which he dealt. The testimony of a Mahomedan lad, Oosman, who, upon his own admission, appeared to be a reputed thief and an accomplice of the prisoners, was that about eleven o'clock on the night in question, he went to the house of the first prisoner to visit him, and he there saw the second prisoner also. The three prisoners then converse together for a time, after which they left the house, and by their direction he joined their company carrying with him the iron nail produced before the court; that they went to a house in Oilman street and the two prisoners went upstairs, while he was made to wait below; that in a short while, the prisoners came down having in their hands two bundles, which were given to witness to carry, and they all then proceeded to the house of the third prisoner where the bundles were deposited; that they then dispersed, and witness went and reported the circumstance to the police. The police deposed to having discovered the two bundles concealed under a heap of sandal-wood in the house occupied by the third prisoner and other tenants, and to the statement made by the latter that he had purchased them from the first prisoner; also to the fact of the first prisoner having produced a key to the prosecutor's wearing apparel from his house. (It must be remarked that the Police Duffedar, Abdool Kadir, gave his evidence in a very disgraceful manner, contradicting the story he had told before the Magistrate, for which he was very properly rebuked by his Lordship.) Prisoners in their defence urged that the charge was trumped up against them by the Police Duffedar Kadir and the lad Oosman.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury retired, and after an absence of about twenty minutes returned with a verdict of guilty against the first two prisoners, and of acquittal for the third prisoner.

Judgment was reserved against the convicted men, while the third was discharged.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. W. H. WALKER,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Shephard, J. Taylor, H. A. Cannon, J. S. Hemson, A. F. Soundy, J. J. Annunciation, G. Blakeman, H. A. Silva, Manockjee Framjee, Balcrustna Govindjee, and Anundrow Hurrishunkur.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Emam Peer Mahomed, No. 7 of the calendar, was placed at the bar on an indictment for criminal breach of trust. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The evidence shewed that prisoner was a peon in the employ of one Mr. F. T. Dewar, and on the morning of the 17th March last was entrusted by his master with a cheque for Rs. 100 on the Mercantile Bank to get it cashed. Prisoner took the cheque and returned after a short while pretending that he had lost the cheque on his way to the Bank. The prosecutor thereupon sent him with a chit to the Manager of the Bank to ascertain whether the cheque had been cashed, and giving him notice to stop payment. To this the prisoner brought a false verbal message without handing the chit to the Manager that the cheque had not been cashed. Subsequently, however, further enquiry was made, and it was ascertained that prisoner had presented the cheque at the Bank and had obtained payment in four notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 60 in cash. Prisoner then pretended that he had received the money in one note for Rs. 100, and had lost it on the road.

The Jury having found him guilty, he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Narron Geega, No. 11 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for theft of the property of one Gobun Singh, a consignment broker.

Mr. Dunbar conducted the prosecution.

It appeared that the prisoner was the guest of the prosecutor, having recently arrived in Bombay, and resided in his house. On the morning of the 14th April last, prosecutor had in his possession six Currency Notes for Rs. 1000 each, which were locked up in a box in his room, and which he saw safe at that time. He then went out on business, leaving prisoner in the room. On his return home in the afternoon, he had occasion to open the box, and found the notes were missing. Prisoner had also disappeared from his house. The loss was reported to the police, and the prisoner was apprehended the following day in the house of a relative. Search was then made for the notes, and the prisoner took the policeman to the house of a Bhattia woman near the market, and by his direction the woman produced six notes for Rs. 1000 each and handed them to the policeman. The number of these notes corresponded with those of the notes which the prosecutor had lost. Prisoner, in his defence, denied the charge.

The Jury retired into their room, and after an interval of about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty.

Prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The prisoners Sullimon and Tyeb Ally, in case No. 10, who were convicted of house-breaking by the morning jury, were brought up and respectively sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the course of the day, the Grand Jury returned true bills in cases Nos. 8, 9, 27, 46, 41, 44, 15, 4, 40, and 39. The bill No. 24 was ignored.

On the motion of Mr. Barton on behalf of the defendants Motichund Walljee and others, in case No. 53, charged with abetment by conspiracy, the Court allowed an inspection and translation of the books of the prosecutor, as it was urged that the entries represented bona fide transactions and did not disclose a fraud on the part of the defendants.

The Court adjourned at 6 P.M.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Thursday, 9th July 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HOSE, ESQ.)

Charles Webb vs. *Jadowjee Bhanjee and Runsordas Moorarjee.*

AN ACTION FOR WAGES.—This was an action brought to recover one hundred and twenty-five rupees, being the amount of wages due to plaintiff as Master of the Brig *Futtay Mobaruck* for the month of June last.

The plaintiff stated that the defendants had chartered a vessel, and he was employed by them as Captain of that vessel on a monthly salary of rupees one hundred and twenty-five. The Captain did take charge of the vessel in pursuance of their request, and served for nine days, when he was informed by defendant Jadowjee that his services were no longer required. Before plaintiff took charge of the vessel, an agreement was entered into between him and the defendants for a period of twelve months, but it was not completed. The plaintiff called several witnesses, who stated that an agreement was entered into between him and defendants, but it was not executed. One of the witnesses, named Nowrojee Jehangir, said that he drew out the agreement on receiving instructions from the defendant Jadowjee.

The defendant Jadowjee said that he was merely a broker. On one occasion he told plaintiff to go on board the vessel and take charge of it. The vessel belonged to one Hurribhoy Metiram.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said that the agreement was not executed, and therefore the plaintiff was not entitled to one month's wages, but only for the days he served on board the vessel. His Honor, under the circumstances, gave a verdit for plaintiff for rupees thirty-seven and eight annas, as wages for work and labor.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PUBLIC GARDEN AT SUDASHEWGHUR.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 3rd July 1863.

Memorandum by Dr. G. Birdwood on a site for a Public Garden at Sudasheweghur, dated Town Hall, Bombay, March 23rd, 1863.

I left Bombay, Saturday, March 14th, 1863, at 2 P.M. by H. M. S. S. *Coromandel*, Captain Etheridge, and arrived at Sudasheweghur, Monday, March 16th, 9 A.M. having been delayed at Vingorla about 10 hours.

On my arrival at Sudasheweghur I wrote to Dr. Forbes, stating my business, and at 3 P.M. walked from Captain Maunsell's bungalow to his tent in Codi-bagh, just beyond the site of the proposed town of Sudasheweghur. I found Dr. Forbes ill of fever, and quite unable to exert himself in any way. I therefore returned by the beach as far as Konay, where I called on the Messrs. Maxwell, and, with Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, examined a site behind Konay that appeared good for a garden as I passed it on going to Dr. Forbes.

The Konay Site.

The plain of Sudasheweghur behind Konay lies in an angle formed by a turn in the Beitkul range to the northward, the range running almost due east and west from Konay to the depression called Benga Ghaut: along the base of this latter portion is a stream called Konay River. This stream bisects the proposed garden-site, one-half of which would thus be dead plain, and the other half hillside. It is highly picturesque, combining mountain and plain, running water and sea. The flat portion is open, and could be easily planted out. The hill side is already covered with a luxuriant vegetation of the forest trees common to Western India, and with a profusion of showy shrubs and creepers. I noticed *Grislea tomentosa*,* and *Ixora*, and *Getonia floribunda* in flower on the trees, also the "Oak leaved Polypody" dried up, and an Orchid not yet in flower: a few paths in connection with the road being made along the hill side would complete this part of the garden.

But the soil towards the Konay end of the site was more or less saline. It is frequently reached by the sea, and in the rains the whole site is often overflowed. The laying out and conserving a garden here would therefore be costly. This being so, the objection may also be advanced that the site is away from the sea breeze. A garden could be established in such a site if ordered, but I would not recommend it.

The Beitkul Site.

Tuesday 17th, 6 A.M.—Rode to Dr. Forbes, and arranged to go over Konay site with him in the afternoon, and afterwards search for another. In the afternoon shifted my tent to the south side of the Konay site, and found Dr. Forbes' opinion of it confirmed my own and Mr. Maxwell's. Rode on with both until we came to Beitkul, where, on the Isthmus between Karwar head and the southern spur of the Beitkul range called Malabar Point, a site was found that only wants the sanction of Government to make it the best garden that could be had in Sudasheweghur,

It is about 600 yards long, and of an average width of 100 yards, or about 13 acres area. At the Karwar end it includes an imposing grove of great forest trees, and thence due east to the base of Malabar Point, it is open except along the boundaries, which on the land side present a picturesque outline of umbrageous trees, and along the ocean side a sand ridge thrown up by the waves and the wind, tufted with cocoanut palms and covered down to the sea with *Calotropis, Pandanus odoratissimus Ipomœa Pescapræ,* Spinifex squarrosus* and *Spartina.*

The side of Malabar Point is covered with *Tabernæmantana, Grislea tomentosa, Melastoma Ixora, Jasminium* and *Calophyllum inophlyum*, with *Bamboo* and *Aristolochia indica.* From the side of Malabar Point to the lowest level the site is terraced. Throughout the soil is light and good: everywhere dug, the pure water bubbles up. It is freely exposed to the sea breeze, while the force of the monsoon is broken over it by Karwar Point, the grove and the sand ridge. It would be easily laid out, the grove being taken as the key. Government should at the same time allow a road to pass between the garden and Beitkul Cove, commanding the cove, the harbour, city, and the hill-fort of Sudasheweghur. The objection to the site is that it is in the way of the proposed jail, hospital, and church. But these will be all the better of the garden, and any ground lost by it, if loss it can be called, could be made up by reclaiming all Beitkul Cove left dry at low water. This could be done by a saving alteration in the course of the wharf wall already commenced round the cove. I thoroughly approve of this site as the best at Sudasheweghur in combining use and beauty.

I have requested Dr. Forbes to prepare a plan of it at once, with a report on its present appropriation. On the receipt of these documents, the plan can forth-with be made, and the garden laid out before the monsoon

Codi-Bagh Site.

Should the Beitkul site not be approved, any part of the plain of Sudasheweghur along the Kalee-nuddee would do for a first-rate garden, so far as use goes.

Local Management of the Sudasheweghur Garden.

It was part of my instructions to arrange for the local management of the gardens; accordingly, on the evening of the 17th, a meeting was held at Captain Maunsell's bungalow, at which it was resolved that, with the sanction of Government, a Committee should be formed, with Dr. Forbes as President, Captain Maunsell, Executive Engineer, the Messrs. Maxwell, Dr. Davies, Medical Officer, Lieutenant Barnes, Port Officer, and Mr. Fleming, as Members, and Mr. Hamilton Maxwell as Secretary, for the management of the gardens. The Committee, if sanctioned, will at once commence the garden, and will receive every help from the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India.

Every assistance may be placed in Mr. Maxwell's energy and ability as Secretary, and he has promised to make the garden his chief solicitude until the arrival of Dr. Ross from Honore.

Having done my work, and having the opportunity, I returned to Bombay by the *Coromandel* at 1 P.M. on Saturday the 21st instant, and reached this at 8 P.M. yesterday.

* *Note*—The plant with a wonderful Hedgehog-like fruit.

RESOLUTION.—A copy should be sent to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., for transmission to the Collector of North Canara, with an intimation that Government approve of what is proposed by Dr. Birdwood, and on receiving detailed intimation of what further is required, will consider any proposals the Collector may make for carrying out Dr. Birdwood's suggestions.

NEWS LETTER.

MUSSOORIE, *June* 28.

WAS *ever* engaged young lady so tormented as I! Here is that tiresome Alphonse adding deceit to his other unpleasing traits! You must know, that those ridiculous Freemasons, with their aprons and their horse-collars (half Polar bears and half magnified locusts), held their absurd festival on Wednesday last. Alphonse, I believe to be a Mason, though the wretch warmly denies it; but this I positively believe to be, because he did not wish to take part in the Procession to and from the Church. Well, we had arranged with a few young friends to spend a quiet evening together, and as all the people coming were "engaged" couples there was not the slightest number of the species, on the 4th! I hoped to pass a few hours' ethereal enjoyment, combining maiden meditation with the contemplation of the more solid delights of a well regulated household. Alphonse was to be there, and as I had determined to find out whether he has a voice (an imputation he always indignantly protests against) I promised myself some fun. Now, would you believe it!—just when all the girls had come together, the bearer brought in a wicked letter. The address was written so shakily that for some time I could not make it out, but when I did so, I recognised the handwriting of my own loved one. In great agony I tore the cruel envelope open, and read as follows:—

"DEAREST, DEAREST CARRY.—Don't be alarmed, my *own* fond one! Your Alphonse is ill, *dangerously ill*, but as the Doctor won't come to see him, he cannot say whether it is cholera, or not. Should it prove that *the Fates* have chosen this method of severing his connection with *all he holds dear* upon earth, fear not, beloved! I enclose my will, by which you will see that I leave you my *little dit*!—oh! dearest dearest girl! Fondest and best of her sex! Loveliest of the beauties of Mussoorie the beautified!!! Forget me not hastily! Drop at least one tear, on the pallid corpse of him who once hoped for no further happiness than to know and feel that he was your beloved —ALPHONSE." Oh, dear *Mossy*! Imagine my torturing anxiety—what I must have suffered had it not been for the thought that Alphonse would not leave me penniless! I fainted away, but was recalled to life by hearing that creature Jemima Sleddleafer, saying "there's a postscript to the letter!" I opened my eyes at once, and seized the paper. My eyes fell upon these lines?—"P. S. The epidemic with which I am afflicted is contagious, and poor Swimmington and Colankey wiz, who came so see me half an hour ago, are now in as great danger as I am." Did not Jemima give a scream and drop like a stone when she heard this, for Colankeywiz has been paying her particular attention,—and would be a good match. Of course, our tea party broke up and we went to bed—but not to sleep, for I was three hours adding up the possible value of Alphonse's effects.

Early next morning I got a letter from the Doctor, saying that Alphonse had had a false alarm, and that although he was not very strong, he was considered well enough to go out, and would come to see me soon. And he *did* come, the wretch!—at about one o'clock, looking shawahish pale, as if he had not slept very long, and with a curious hiccup, which he said was an invariable accompaniment of *the* epidemic. His eyes were rather bloodshot, and his voice slightly tremulous. When I had consoled him and given him one kiss—(I could not give him more, he had such a curious smell of stale rum about him—*he* said it was ether, administered by the Doctor,)—I packed him up in his Jampan and sent him home. Just then, that funny old Fritzler called, and began his rattle about scandal, amusements, the season, and all the usual tiresome tittletattle. To vary the conversation, I asked him how the Masonic Banquet came off. "Capitally," he said; "was not the champagne good and plentiful; and the singing, thunder! *And did not your Alphonse* (excuse an old man's freedom) *come out like a nightingale!*" I thought I should have choked, I said—"*My Alphonse!* You *forget* that he was ill in bed all last night!" The old wicked *Satan* suddenly jumped up, remembered an engagement, said he must have been mistaken, and ran out of the room before John Robinson, Esq., could have pronounced his own name.

Now, Mr. Editor, whether you are a Mason or not, I solemnly adjure you to publish this. I know that Masonry is a valuable institution (is not that the phrase?) and that the combination and mutual reliance add of the value of a Masonic husband, dead or alive; but if Masonry leads men to strut about with ugly ribbons in the public thoroughfares; and moreover, teaches them to deceive those who ought to be their most trusted counsellors, I leave you to finish the sentence, for it is more than lies in the power of your tearful, fearful,

Mofussilite, July 3. CAROLINE.

BENGAL.

WE are glad to state that *S. S. Simla*, about which some fears were being entertained, reached her moorings at Garden Reach this day at noon. It appears that she neared Saugor on the evening of the 24th, but had to put to sea again through stress of weather. The *S. S. Bengal* with the out-going mail of the 22nd instant, while proceeding out to sea, had her main shaft broken, and is now on her way back to Calcutta in tow of the Tug Steamer *Fire Queen*: her mails and passengers will have to be trans-shipped. We fear we shall have more serious mishaps in the Bay to record as ships arrive.—*Englishman, June* 29.

THE Third Part of Mr. Edgar Hyde's carefully edited series of "Reports of Cases decided by Sir M. L. Wells, Knt., in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal," contains the only too famous case of "Charles Piffard, Esq., B. A., and Edmund George Francis, Esq., Capt. of Her Majesty's 20th Foot." Nine Judges out of eleven held that if "a Barrister, offended by the use of a strong expression on the part of a Judge while sitting in Court, sends an Officer to the Judge's private residence upon a pacific errand to ask for an explanation," both "the party sending the message and the party conveying it, are guilty of contempt of Court." To this extraordinary ruling Mr. Hyde appends the following significant foot-note:—

The power of Colonial Courts to prevent Advocates who misconduct themselves from practising before them cannot be disputed. See *In re the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at Antigua, 1 Knapp* 267, where *Lord Wynford* says—"Now Advocates and Attornies have always been admitted in the Colonial Courts by the Judges only. The power of suspending from practice must, we think, be incidental to that of admitting to practise as is the case in England with regard to Attornies." As to punishment for contempt out of Court, see *Dean's* case Cr. Eliz. 689, where *Anderson J.* says—"There are divers statutes that for private discourteseies one shall not be imprisoned; and therefore I do not see how this custom can be maintained. A man may be imprisoned for a contempt done in Court, but not for a contempt done out of Court; and therefore he ought not to have been committed for such a private abuse." By assent of the whole Court the prisoner was discharged. See also *Rex* v. *Faulkner*, 2 *Mon and Ayr* 321—where *Lord Abinger* says—"Then if the Judge had received that letter not sitting in Court it would not have amounted to a contempt," and again—"I can only say that if I received such a letter, I should not consider myself at liberty to commit him." *Alderson* B.—"There would be a great many committals if such a course were pursued by Judges." *Lord Abinger* —"Do you mean to say that one of the Judges has the power to fine a man for sending him a silly letter or an impudent letter, about any matter that he has decided? I can only say that I should be very much afraid of exercising it."

The *Mofussilite* happily pointed out, at the time, that the apologies made by Mr. Piffard and Capt. Francis, being extorted under duresse, were null and void; but the question arises—what would the Court have done had those gentlemen declined to apologise? Would they have sent Capt. Francis to prison for endeavouring to act as a peace-maker? Or would they simply have satisfied themselves by pronouncing the defendants guilty, and omitting any further decision, indeed, amounted to that.—*Hurkaru, June* 29.

The *Friend of India* is very irate at the decision of Sir M. Wells, *in re* Himnauth Bose. If the pleadings are correctly reported, as we have no doubt they are, the Judge could not have decided otherwise. But we wish to know whether the whole complexion of the case may not have been altered had an application been put in by the lad to be allowed to choose his own Guardian. Had such been done, the Judge would have been obliged to examine the lad, and the result may have possibly been different.—*Indian Empire June* 27.

"Ichabod! the glory has departed;" the bright halo which, in our fond imagination we supposed, surrounded the once high and responsible office of Sheriff of Calcutta, has faded into Stygian darkness, if the picture uttered by the Chief Justice, in his letter to Mr. Brett, in reply to the Memorial of certain citizens of Calcutta, anent Mr. Gladstone's refusal to convene a public Meeting in favor of the Bazaar movement. "Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them;" but here is one "who will have none on't;" and who with bold though unimpassioned patriotism has thrown the responsibility of refusing people.' The news is most important. Ons would have thought that, sullied in their defeat, the Jyntias, the Cossyas, and all the people round about would have desired, for some little while at least to be left to their own devices, and the reconstruction of the Jyntia, and tribes in the neighbourhood of Jyntia sympathised with the rebel cause. One would have thought that they would require time to reconcile themselves to the inevitable re-submission to the British yoke, and that the most favorable feelings would be such that they would be readily disposed to look with favour on any measure the Government inaugurated, or take kindly any advice its representatives gave. But this is not the case, and we are agreeably mistaken. Perhaps endeavouring to profit by the miserable experiences of the Jyntias, perhaps awakening to a proper appreciation of British power, perhaps being convinced by Colonel Haughton's speech and the representations of the Europeans who have gone among them and spoken to them in person, the Cossyas, Jyntias, and Garrows have begun to understand the importance of knowledge and education. It was not so before the revolt. It is true there were schools in various parts of the district, and even in Jowai; but hitherto it had been necessary to coax the people into sending their children to them, whereas now the whole people are anxious to learn to read and if the administration of the country is only conducted wisely and considerately, and nothing happens to divert the minds of these savages once more to dreams of independence, this desire will grow until it becomes a fixed habit.

The duty of the Government under the circumstances is plain. Mr. Beadon should see at once that the grants-in-aid are increased, and that every encouragement is given to the new-born desire for knowledge. It should see to it that the question of the education of the aborigines is not overlooked in the present pestiferous Dhurrumtollah Bazaar, into a reputable and wholesome market. It is amazing that even so dull and obtuse an individual as the Sheriff has proved himself to be, could do otherwise than heartily go with such a cause. Opposition on the part of natives we *did* expect, and are not surprised to find the "*Indian Field*" in tears on the subject; but we were not prepared for its endeavour by any specious means to spoil a manifestly desirable end as an object. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that the agitation which has already taken place, has induced Baboo Heralol Seal to talk about rebuilding and enlarging the Dhurrumtollah Bazaar.—*Id.*

ANOTHER accident occurred on the East Indian Railway line on Saturday last. A Ballast Engine was taking in water at Mogul Serai, about the time that the 6 A.M. Down Passenger Train from Benares was due. From some hitherto unexplained cause the Engine suddenly started off without either driver or fireman being at his post, and rushed straight on to meet the Benares train. The driver of that train, seeing an Engine approaching at speed from the opposite direction, did all in his power to warn the other to stop. Failing in this he consulted his own safety by jumping off his Engine, an example that was followed by his fireman. The Ballast Engine then ran into the Passenger Train, doing severe damage to the engine and tender, though not without further injury to the passengers than a few bruises. A strict investigation into all the circumstances of the case is being instituted by the Railway authorities, and we doubt not that due punishment will be inflicted on those who were answerable for allowing an Engine under steam to stand in such a position as to endanger the safety of the line. We are bound to add in conclusion, that the Railway Managers on this line have made no mystery of the affair; but, in the most frank and liberal manner, have offered every facility for the prosecution of inquiries.—*Hurkaru, June* 30.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the Captain of the *Simla* for the following particulars connected with her passage from Madras. The *Simla* left Madras on the 22nd instant at 10 A.M., and arrived at the Sand Heads at 8 P.M., on Wednesday evening last, having accomplished a rapid passage of 58 hours. The weather at that time was very thick, and no Pilot being obtainable, the Captain determined upon again putting out to sea. On the following day, Thursday, the *Simla* again stood in for the Heads, where she found the *Bengal* lying at anchor, with a disabled shaft or screw. A second time the *Simla* was compelled to stand out to sea, a heavy gale of wind coming on. On Sunday last, for the third time, she made the Sand-Heads, and this time succeeded in securing the services of a Pilot. The Captain describes the weather experienced since Wednesday last as very severe, a gale of wind accompanied with heavy rain having lasted almost without cessation. The weather was so thick that no observations could possibly be taken. The *Simla* reports that a large number of ships are knocking about outside the Heads. We learn from the Company's Agent, that the steamer *Fire Queen* was despatched at 2 P.M. on Sunday in search of the *Simla*, but finding that the latter vessel was able to proceed without assistance, she proceeded on to Saugor to take in tow the *Bengal*. The passengers by this steamer, which only left Calcutta on the 23rd instant, will be forwarded to their destination in the *Moultan*, on the 2nd or 3rd proximo. As soon as the telegram was received last evening, announcing that the *Simla* was disabled and under sail, the Government authorities directed the steamer *Celerity* to be despatched at day-light to take the mails. The *Celerity*, on reaching the *Simla*, found that her services were not required. The *Bengal* was expected to arrive off town last evening or this morning. The B. I. S. Navigation Company's steamer *Australian* also encountered stormy weather, and in consequence, as it is supposed, of having sprung a leak, was compelled to throw a portion of her cargo overboard. The same Company's S. S. *Sydney*, bound to Ceylon, with four to five hundred Mussee Sikhs on board, has also been driven back, but with what amount of damage is not precisely known. By the latest accounts she had passed Achcepore.—*Id.*

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But in sitting to write the present article we undertook to report progress. We are informed, is as pleasing as it is remarkable. Can it be that Colonel Haughton's speech at the late Cherra Durbar has already begun to bear fruit? Our letters from Cherra state that one of the first fruits of restored peace is a growing desire among the people for education. Our correspondent writes:—"The people seem much more friendly in many ways. The Cossyas are more anxious to receive instruction than they have ever been. Almost every village, both far and near, is beginning to open its eyes and to bestir itself. Before two or three years are over, I hope to see the whole of the Cossya hills a reading people.' The news is most important. One would have thought that, sullied in their defeat, the Jyntias, the Cossyas, and all the people round about would have desired, for some little while at least to be left to their own devices, and the reconstruction of the Jyntia, and tribes in the neighbourhood of Jyntia sympathised with the rebel cause. One would have thought that they would require time to reconcile themselves to the inevitable re-submission to the British yoke, and that the most favorable feelings would be such that they would be readily disposed to look with favour on any measure the Government inaugurated, or take kindly any advice its representatives gave. But this is not the case, and we are agreeably mistaken. Perhaps endeavouring to profit by the miserable experiences of the Jyntias, perhaps awakening to a proper appreciation of British power, perhaps being convinced by Colonel Haughton's speech and the representations of the Europeans who have gone among them and spoken to them in person, the Cossyas, Jyntias, and Garrows have begun to understand the importance of knowledge and education. It was not so before the revolt. It is true there were schools in various parts of the district, and even in Jowai; but hitherto it had been necessary to coax the people into sending their children to them, whereas now the whole people are anxious to learn to read and if the administration of the country is only conducted wisely and considerately, and nothing happens to divert the minds of these savages once more to dreams of independence, this desire will grow until it becomes a fixed habit.

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Orleans on the night of the 28th, up to which time the authorities had published no information of the second day's fight.

The *New York Tribune* says that at 5 o'clock in the evening of the 27th General Banks despatched an order along his lines to retreat the original position occupied at the commencement of the assault, but reinforcements were sent up from New Orleans.

The battle was very bloody, the Federal loss being estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 men.

General Sherman has arrived at New Orleans, badly wounded.

Admiral Farragut co-operated in the attack with General Banks, and the bombardment is said to have dismounted five guns in Port Hudson.

General Lee's army is reported to be moving towards Gordonsville. An impression still prevails that Lee will cross the Rappahannock, and General Hooker has made every preparation to meet him.

The *New York Herald* thinks that there 'are indications of a reaction in the public mind on the subject of the war and on the question out of which it arose, and says :—

"All is now confusion, but order will soon be evolved out of the political chaos, and the counter-revolution will stand triumphant and acknowledged by all. The people have lost all faith in the efficacy of the war to restore the Union, and are preparing to try what virtue there is in peace."

The editors of the New York newspapers have called a meeting of all the editors to express their opinion upon the rightful limitation of the liberty of the press to discuss the conduct of the Government in war times.

Colonel D'Utassy has been cashiered from the Federal army, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the criminal prison at Sing Sing.

The Chicago Convention for the construction of a canal between the Mississippi and the Atlantic was very largely attended, and a committee has been appointed to make arrangements for carrying out the undertaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5, EVENING

Money easy. Gold, 46¼ per cent. premium. Exchange on London, bankers bills, 159.

Stock-market dull. New York Centrals, 122⅜ Illinois, 110¼; Erie, 97¼; Six per Cent. United States' Bonds, 104.

Cotton, good inquiry; middling upland, 56c. Flour, wheat, and corn dull. Provisions heavy. Coffee quiet. Sugar and molasses in good inquiry. Crude petroleum improving.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Earl of Shaftesbury [June 15] said—My lords, although I have given notice of my intention to put a question to the Secretary for War relating to the cases of Lieut.-Colonel Crawley and Sergeant-Major Lilley, I do not propose to introduce it by any preliminary observations. I have no official knowledge of the matter, and I must be careful to say nothing, nor to make any observation that might give rise to unfounded suspicions or unjust impressions. But I think your lordships will admit that, whether right or wrong, so frightful a picture as that presented in the case I have alluded to has never yet been brought under the notice of the British public, and I must add that, as far as I can judge, what has taken place hitherto is most unsatisfactory, and such, I believe, is also the judgment of the public. It is a matter of the very highest importance—it is of the highest importance to the safety and the discipline of the army—it is of the highest importance to the honour of the country, both of itself and in respect of the estimation in which it is held among foreign nations. I do not recollect in my experience any matter which has more profoundly moved the public feeling of the country. It is most desirable that further information should be given, and the whole matter should be further searched into and the facts laid bare before the public. Therefore, I will simply make the motion, in the words of my notice, and ask the Secretary for War whether it is the intention of the Government to institute any further inquiry into the cases of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley and Sergeant-Major Lilley.

The Duke of Cambridge—Before my noble friend the Secretary for War replies to the question which has been put by the noble earl, I think your lordships will permit me to interpose in order that I may make one or two observations, not with reference to the circumstances connected with the court-martial upon the late Paymaster Smales, nor with reference to anything that may occur hereafter should it be deemed, as I believe it will be found necessary to have a court-martial upon Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley. So much has been said as to the position which I fill, and as to that which I have taken with regard to this melancholy proceeding, that it is right that your lordships and the country should know the exact relative position in which I, filling the high position I have the the honour to occupy, stand with reference to the commander-in-chief in India, and, in short, how I stand with reference to the whole matter. It may not be known to your lordships that the conduct of the discipline of the army in India rests entirely with the commander-in-chief in India, and that as far as my supervision extends it is merely that I stand in the position of a referee—in the position of a last appeal. But so seldom is that power exercised that I believe there is no instance, or at least but a very distant one, when there has been any interference on the part of the commander-in-chief in England with regard to any court-martial held in India. To such an extent does this go, that whereas the commander-in-chief in England submits to her Majesty the name of any officer who may be tried by court-martial and sentenced to be cashiered, and the actual cashiering does not take place until the Queen's pleasure has been taken, in India the fiat of the commander-in-chief in that country is absolute and no reference is made to the Queen's pleasure. As I have taken notice of these proceedings the noble earl may say, why take notice of them at all. I will explain. As I have said, there is no doubt a last appeal to the commander-in-chief at home. The course of proceeding is this. When a court martial takes place in India the circumstance is reported to the commander-in-chief in England in order that he may know how to act in such proceedings. The report of the court-martial itself is transmitted to the Judge Advocate-General, who forwards it to the commander-in-chief here, who has an opportunity of looking into the proceedings. He merely returns it as a record to the Judge Advocate-General's office. When these proceedings came to my notice I must confess that I felt, as the noble earl appears to feel that there was something very peculiar and most singular in these proceedings, and they struck me as being so remarkable that it was right that the course which had been adopted should be to a great extent reviewed by the commander-in-chief at home and his official opinion obtained upon them. How was I, my lords, to act? Was I to act by the immediate removal of the officer chiefly implicated? In reviewing this case it certainly appeared to be evident that a very unfortunate and melancholy circumstance had occurred as regards this sergeant-major; but, at the same time, I must frankly say, that it is only very recently that the facts have come to my knowledge. At the time my memorandum was drawn up I was not in possession of the whole facts of the case. I knew some of the facts, but much was left behind that I had no doubt would in time be elicited, and I therefore abstained from doing more than expressing a very decided and positive opinion upon the whole case as regards Lieut.-Colonel Crawley. At the same time reserved to myself to this extent—unless I was satisfied on certain points on which I had then considerable doubt, I should be compelled to remove that officer from the command of his regiment. Now, it has been said that the reason why no action was taken was that two eminent men were concerned in the transaction—Sir Hugh Rose and Sir W. Mansfield. No doubt, these two distinguished general officers were concerned; but the question arises, were they concerned in such a manner that I was called on to take action at once? Now, I most conscientiously believe that these two distinguished officers had every desire to do their duty, but they committed a very serious error of judgment. That was my conviction, and I believe that to be the real state of the case. I believe that will come out as the result of any further investigation that may take place, even on the question of the erroneous imprisonment to which such importance has been given. The result of that imprisonment was not known to me when my memorandum was written. It is only very recently that it has come to my knowledge. Of course, it was impossible for me to decide in the case when really and truly I did not know the circumstances. I could not suppose that there could be any personal feeling in this matter on the part of these distinguished officers—Sir H. Rose and Sir W. Mansfield. Not their military reputation merely, but their high character in the various eminent positions they had filled, led me to the conviction that they had erred in judgment, and from no desire to do what was cruel, unjust, or wrong in point of law. (Hear.) Their high character I admit had weight with me, and I must say I cannot conceive that either I or any other official person could have been justified in coming to a rash conclusion in so delicate and important a question. (Hear, hear.) As to the result, I hope to prove in both cases I have not acted so undecidedly as I see I am accused of having done, because what occurred within a very recent period coming to my knowledge rendered it necessary to bring to a court-martial Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley. It is only, I repeat, within a very few days—10 days—that I have been in a position to advise that that trial should take place upon the merits of the case. A great deal of time has elapsed since this case was first brought before the court; and I may be asked why such delay has occurred. Now, it must be recollected, my lords, that the whole of these occurrences took place in India. It takes nearly three months before an answer can be had to any question that may arise here. We have had hardly a single paper from India with reference to this subject that has not required on our part fresh questions to be sent and fresh replies to be received from India. This going back and forward of communications, with three months' interval between each question, has protracted this unfortunate business longer than I could have wished, or than your lordships may have expected. And now a further delay must occur. Sir W. Mansfield, under whom this regiment is serving, is stationed in Bombay, but, as the Queen's troops in India are under the command-in-chief of the general officer in Bengal, the consequence is that every question of this description must go from Bombay to Bengal before it can come back officially to me. I have been obliged to point out these facts to your lordships in order to show that, whatever has been done has been with a view not to screen any person, but with the strictest and most earnest desire to do justice to all; not only to do justice to the feelings of distress naturally occasioned by the painful circumstances that have occurred, but also to do justice to those who have been implicated and to whom your lordships must wish to give every possible opportunity of defending and justifying themselves. That, my lords, is the only statement I have to make. As to any pressure being put upon me, I would, of course, spurn the idea. It does so happen that I never discussed the matter in any manner but with those parties on whose judgment I was enabled to rely in coming to a sound, just, and safe conclusion.

Earl De Grey and Ripon felt that the speech of the illustrious duke entirely relieved him from the necessity of saying more than a very few words on this subject, because, as their lordships had been told, the intention was to bring Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley to a court-martial. As to the precise nature of the charges and the mode in which the trial would be conducted, these matters were now under the consideration of the authorities, and, the case being handed over to a competent judicial tribunal, he should feel it his duty to refrain from expressing any opinion on the subject, only assuring their lordships that every step would be taken by the Government to insure that the inquiry should be conducted in the most open and fair manner, in order to secure the ends of justice as between all parties.

The Earl of Shaftesbury trusted the inquiry would be carried on in England, and not transferred to India, where, in fact, it had already been prejudged by the allegation that Sergeant-Major Lilley's death was the result of habitual intoxication.

The Earl of Malmesbury said he had that day seen a letter from Sir Hugh Rose, stating that his assertions to the effect just mentioned was grounded upon the statement of the surgeon of the quantity of spirits supplied to Sergeant-Major Lilley while under arrest.—*Home News, June 18.*

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

(From the Correspondent of the Times, June 17.)

GUINEY'S STATION, VIRGINIA, MAY 7.

Of all the strange sights which within these last few days have met my eyes nothing stranger than the small country station from which this letter is dated has as yet fallen under my observation. Situated on the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, 12 miles from the former town, Guiney's depôt has for many months been an important entrepot for commissary and ammunition and ordnance stores, and is the furthest point to which, during usually seasons in and about Fredericksburg, the trains from Richmond advance. Conceive this spot as I see it this morning, with 12,000 or 14,000 men encamped about it, swimming in mud, ghastly from the multitude of its sick and wounded men, a Babel of confusion, voices, and tongues. Here, too, are at least 6,000 Federal prisoners, looking in their blue uniforms like a crop of indigo rising from the low, and refusing until this morning to be paroled, because they professed to believe that Stoneman, or Sedgwick, or Hooker would rescue them. "John Sedgwick is not a man to be stopped." "You haven't done with Joe Hooker yet." "Wait till something is heard from Stoneman." Such are some of the phrases which salute your ears as you wander among them, computing whether the proportion of Irish and German faces amounts to two-thirds or four-fifths. Turn to the great wooden storehouse adjoining the station and marvel at the immense piles of captured muskets which have already come in, and which would fill Exeter-hall from floor to roof. These muskets have been lost in the attempt to execute Stonewall Jackson's abhorred, but possibly well-intentioned behests; stronger hands and stouter hearts are wanted before those behests shall prevail.

A few hundred yards from Guiney's lies a comfortable Virginian farmhouse belonging to a Mr. Chandler. In it "Stonewall" Jackson is understood to be lying wounded. With a beating heart I rode up to ask after him, for rumour had stated that his condition was not favourable. Dr. Maguire, the staff surgeon, met me outside the house. He stated that until 2 this morning nothing could be more favourable than his patient's progress towards recovery, that he had ceased to entertain any fears about the wounded right hand, and that it had been his intention to convey the General to Richmond to-day. But at 2 this morning the General woke with an acute pain in his side, and, although Dr. Maguire hoped that it might proceed from neuralgia, he had the greatest apprehension in regard to pneumonia. The General was asleep while I was talking with the doctor. Shortly after he awoke, and upon examination it was pronounced that the symptoms were decidedly those of pneumonia. The Doctor proceeded to cup and leech him; from that moment I gave up all hope of his recovery. General Jackson's physique was far from being robust. It is an unerring indication of the fiery earnestness with which he entered into the struggle that from the time his first musket was fired he forgot his feebleness, and exposed himself to hardships, privations, destitution of food, exposure by night and day, such as I verily believe have never been submitted to by any General, whether modern or ancient, since first war desolated the earth. The famous description of Hannibal recurs to the mind as you think of him, "*Caloris ac frigoris patientia par: multo labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vinci poterat.*" There was in his endurance of hardship, in his indifference about food or shelter, in his unsparing and undemonstrative self-sacrifice something that was positively sublime. All have felt that in military genius, in strategical ability, Jackson may have had many superiors; but the sight of him, and of him alone, stirred the blood like a trumpet, and the words of "Stonewall Jackson is coming" carried confidence to his men and terror to his foes, such as of yore the word "Marlbrook" inspired when whispered into the ear of French children.

I retired a few hundred yards from the house; the train from Richmond came in, bringing with it his wife and his only child—a daughter born less than six months ago. It was impossible to look at the house where he lay, and to think of the meeting between himself and his wife, from whom he had for two years almost entirely torn himself away to render service—and such service—to his country, without a mist coming over the eyes and a choking sense of suffocation rising in the throat. I turned to look at the wounded—the unknown and unrecorded heroes of this war, with love for whom, unsparingly as he called upon them to exert themselves, Jackson's whole heart was instinct. It was a sad and piteous sight. In no previous battle has the suffering been so great. The tangled, intricate, and difficult country in which the battle was fought, the threatening demonstrations of the Federals at various points, made it dangerous to expose waggons and ambulances to the possibility of capture, and almost all the wounded who were able to walk had walked, some 12 and 14 and some between 20 and 25 miles, from the field of battle to Guiney's Station. Amputations on the field, instant attention to wounds, now known to surgeons as being vitally necessary, were in few cases possible. More than one case of limbs badly shattered and untouched for four or five days, and in which mortification had ensued and death was inevitable, came under my notice. Many other cases were noticeable in which, though life was likely to be spared, health and vigour were manifestly gone for ever. The want of prompt surgical assistance to men wounded in battle involves not merely the alternative of death or life, but of enjoyable, elastic, vigorous, sparkling life, and the innumerable forms of death in life, or leaving death. There was a committee of worthy and excellent citizens from Richmond dispensing coup and medicines, but their efforts were like a drop in the ocean.

I went down to Richmond by one of the trains which conveyed the wounded. It was, indeed, travelling through the Valley of the Shadow of Death. Such sights and scenes—how many of them have I now seen!—are not to be detailed to your readers. They sink deep into the heart of him who witness them, as the wild screams of the delirious live and are impressed upon the tympanum of his ear. My thoughts were with Jackson; in the shadow of the coming events strode forth and cast a chill over the heart. But it was encouraging even in such a moment to note the energy of the Confederates which in one day had repaired the damage done by Stoneman's cavalry to the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, and in two days had got the Virginia Central Railroad again in working gear.

Let it now be understood, in answer to the cuckoo cry always raised by the North of overwhelming numbers concentrated by the rebels, that the late series of battles was fought by General Lee without the addition to his numbers of one man from Richmond. When first General Hooker's menacing attitude was assumed, General Longstreet was called for by General Lee. But Longstreet replied that he could not leave Suffolk without losing many of his waggons, which were deep in the recesses of North Carolina, and would be seized by the enemy if he retired from before Suffolk, and opened the country to the unchecked ravages of the enemy. General Lee immediately telegraphed to him not to incur a certain loss for the sake of a problematical gain, and seriously inclined to make the best possible preparation for the reception of Hooker. It is not necessary that I should state how small General Lee's army actually was. No statement of mine, made when the echoes of the cannon have scarcely died away, would command credence in the North or in England, any more than the unquestionable fact that General Lee fought the battle of Sharpsburg with 35,000 against considerably more than 100,000 men. But it will be believed when I state that not one man left Richmond to assist General Lee, except some small bodies which went to guard the large stores at Hanover Junction and Gordonsville, and to prevent the destruction of the railroad bridge over the South Anne River.

It is too early to enter at present into an examination of the the strategical merits of General Lee's operations. The impression of all who are best qualified to judge is that hereafter they will be regarded by competent military critics as exhibiting ability of the very highest order. Threatened at many points by an immensely superior foe, he did not scruple to divide his little army into three portions, one of which he left under General Early to guard the heights of Fredericksburg, one of which he threw under Jackson upon his enemy's rear, and with the third he himself opposed the great Federal host in front. Higher audacity was, I believe, never manifested by mortal General than when General Lee, about 4 on Saturday afternoon, opened fire along his whole line against his gigantic foe, in order to distract his attention from Jackson, who General Lee knew must then be approaching Hooker's rear. Again, I am reluctant, by reason of its incredible smallness, to disclose the number of men by whom fire was opened that afternoon upon the intrenched and multitudinous masses of the Federals. History will do justice to the sagacity which led General Lee to divine that his enemy, having fallen back many miles to get into his intrenchments, would be little likely to leave those intrenchments and take the initiative. But it will be difficult to do justice to the composure with which General Lee sent back men to meet Sedgwick, without for a moment relaxing his gripe upon Hooker; with what astonishing prescience he read and frustrated the design and purpose of his foe. General Hooker has shown ability, daring, and energy; but in striving to outmanœuvre General Lee it was the urchin boy conjuring with the wand of Michael Scott.

RICHMOND, May 10.

Consummatum est. One of the purest, most guileless, most unselfish spirits ever lent to earth has been taken to his rest, and "Stonewall" Jackson is no more. From the violent bleeding of Thursday last he never rallied, and with circulation so reduced that the pulse was hardly perceptible he insisted, contrary to the entreaties of his doctors, in having cloths dipped in iced water and laid upon his chest. From the first he seems to have had a strange presentiment of his approaching dissolution. At a time when nothing but the most favourable auguries were entertained as to his recovery he exclaimed, with strange emphasis, "If I live it will be for the best, and if I die it will be for the best; God knows, and directs all things always for the best." There was about him a living consciousness that he was an instrument sent by God for a special purpose, and left on earth so long as he was competent to achieve that purpose. With the strong faith of a predestinarian he soared above all sensations of physical fear, such as accompany ordinary mortals when artillery is roaring and musketry flashing around them. He was not a great strategist, a finessing tactician,—but he was the most downright sledgehammer of war, triumphing over difficulties which stood in his way with a facility unknown to any other General. In only one quality of mind did his powers ascend to the region of genius,—in the most remarkable geographical or topographical accuracy of perception which led him to march to his destination with the unerring instinct of the Red Indian. He knew the northern half of Virginia as the prisoner of Chillon knew his dungeon.

He has gone at a moment when nothing can be added to his earthly fame. In not one of his flank movements, his fiery onslaughts upon his enemy's rear, was he ever baffled or thwarted or disconcerted by any opposing General. But never was surprise so complete as that of Saturday, May 2, never were the consequences of any of his movements so momentously eventful. It is his own belief that if he had had one hour more daylight, a large portion of General Hooker's army would have laid down their arms. These words will be probably received in the North with a howl of derision. They only who witnessed the unmistakable evidences of Federal demoralization will recognize and admit the reasonableness of General Jackson's impression. But one thing is "beyond a peradventure." If he had not been wounded at the most critical moment of the battle, he would, undoubtedly, have cut General Hooker off from the United States Ford, and it may be left to your readers and to the whole world to surmise whether the Federals would have been able to cut their way out through strong lines of intrenchment, thrown around them, when they could not keep their enemy out of still stronger lines of intrenchment on the perilous ridge and in the memorable oak thicket of Chancellorsville.

He has gone, but will not his memory be a pillar of fire, leading, kindling, vivifying, and inspiring his men, and from the tomb calling them to deeds of more than mortal power? In one great respect his mission has been fulfilled. He has caused in part and kindled an enthusiasm in his countrymen which will but be intensified by the thought that he is gone. While he lived it was not unusual to hear disparagements of his ability, damaging comparisons between him and other Generals, assertions that his successes in the Valley and elsewhere were attributable to the advice and inspiration of this General or that. But, now that he is gone, the iron instinct in the country's outspoken heart proclaims that his loss is irreparable.

The battles of last week are unquestionably the bloodiest of the war. After careful inquiries about the Confederate loss, I find that it amounts to, but, as is thought, does not exceed, 10,000 killed, wounded, and missing. The computation of the Federal loss I feel little disposed to enter upon, as it must necessarily be of the nature of an estimate. But, judging from the immense number of prisoners now being marched to Richmond, amounting to between 8,000 and 9,000 and also from the dead bodies at Chancellorsville and Salem Church, it is a moderate figure to estimate the dead, wounded, and missing of the Federals at 25,000. It is, I think, impossible that the number of Confederate prisoners captured and sent across the river can exceed 2,000. Rumour puts them at 1,500.

COTTON.

THE *Times* gives insertion to the subjoined letter in reference to Cotton, stating at the same time that they receive it from a Confederate source :—

Sir,—In the several communications recently published concerning the stock of cotton in the Confederate States, no allowance has been made for that consumed by the people of the South, who have depended since the 1st of May, 1861, on their own manufactures for their "dry goods." The quantity of the raw material thus taken up to the 1st of September next will be equivalent to at least 1,500,000 bales—cotton having been used for almost every conceivable purpose. As nearly the whole crop of 1860 was exported, shipments continuing up to July 1861, the following statement, based upon information from the cotton States, may be regarded as a fair approximation to the number of bales at the commencement of the next commercial year :—

	bales.
Crop of 1861	3,500,000
Crop of 1862	1,000,000
Crop of 1863	1,000,000
	5,500,000
Exported	150,000
Destroyed	850,000
Consumed	1,500,000 2,500,000
Stock on hand on the 1st Sept. 1863.	3,000,000

Of this quantity, however, it is not likely that more than 2,000,000 bales could be sent to market prior to the close of the shipping season in 1864, under the most favourable circumstances, one-half of which will be required by the manufacturers of the American States. Should peace be concluded by the 1st July, more than a year thereafter would be needed to place the inland transportation facilities of the South in the same condition that they occupied previous to the war, and in the meantime while the process of getting the cotton to the ports would not only be very tedious, but very expensive.

The usual imports of cotton into Great Britain consist of 80 per cent. American and 20 per cent. other sorts. The exports from here to the continent, being principally of Surats, leave 85 per cent. American to make what are known as British fabrics, of which there was an extra large stock in all parts of the world at the same time of the breaking out of hostilities. In fact, the American crops of 1858, 1859, and 1860 averaged an excess of 1,000,000 each, or an accumulaion in the three years of 3,000,000 bales beyond the wants of manufacture. This enormous quantity became a fictitious consumption by being passed through British looms, and additional spinning force of 30 per cent. having been put in motion when there was no occasion for such increase, as circumstances have proved. This was equal to a year's demand, which, with the ordinary two years' supply of cotton and cotton goods always on hand, made the importing countries independent of the South for a period of three years, assuming that the warehouses would be entirely emptied. Twenty-six months of that time have already elapsed, and 30 months will have transpired before any possible relief can be experienced. Cotton is now selling in Liverpool at "three prices," or famine rates. What, then, must be its value a few months hence? Surely, the warehouse floors cannot be swept clean. After two years of "agitation" on the subject increased supplies do not come forward from India and other countries, the additional quantity thence not exceeding the great waste in the Federal States for war purposes. Nor is it probable that there would be any demand for such "outside" productions. They may answer for certain descriptions of manufactures for home use; but the great export trade of England is in goods exclusively cottons, and it seems folly to imagine that India can in any event occupy the place of America in this particular, unless by some freak of nature the peculiar climate influenced by the Gulf stream, and other advantages possessed by the States for the culture of their staple, be transported to the far East. The average consumption on both sides of the Atlantic, subsequent to the discovery of gold in California and Australia, has been about 3,000,000 bales per annum; for 10 years preceding that epoch it was only 2,400,000 bales. It is reasonable to suppose, then that upon the recurrence of peace the demand will greatly increase. On the 1st of September next there will be only one year's stock of raw cotton at the old estimate, and the warehouses will contain but six months supply of cotton and cotton goods, whereas they should have enough for two years. This makes a deficiency equivalent to 4,000,000 bales, taking into consideration the ordinary stocks, and 7,000,000 bales below what was in existence at the consuming points at the time of the fall of Fort Sumter. It will, therefore, require three or four seasons of excessive crops to bring cotton down to its nominal price. Not only has the ordinary demand to be supplied, but the usual stocks have to accumulate. The capital withdrawn from the cotton trade by reason of the American war has been the means of founding joint-stock banks and financial associations; in turn, the same funds will pass through these new sieves into their accustomed channels.

The foregoing statement differs from one inserted in your columns some days ago to the extent of 1,500,000 bales, the writer of which overlooked the quantity consumed in the Southern States. This, however, does in no manner diminish the resources of the Confederacy; on the contrary, it augments the wealth of the people of the South, as 3,000,000 bales will not more money than 4,500,000 bales, the price ruling higher and expenses less.

European as well as American statesmen, not being aware of the details of mercantile affairs, committed an error in thinking that the war would at once create a cotton "pinch." They not only made no allowance for the usual two years' supply ever in stock, but for the extra quantity, equal to an additional year's wants. Although the earth's productions that are used for food are rately carried over the year of their growth in consequence of their perishable nature, all those commodities required for clothing are most generally held in sufficient quantities for 24 months' consumption.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

ARCHERY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have just received an assortment of ARCHERY KIT comprising—
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lemon Lance Wood Bows.
Do. do. Painted and Feathered Arrows in 1 dozen cases with Lock and Key.
Do. do. Quivers and Belts.
Do. do. Registered Spring Gloves.
Do. do. Arm Guards.
Tassels, Prickers and Markers.
Grease Pots.
Extra Bow Strings.
Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, by *Duke, Clapshaw*, and *Page*.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits'
Swimming Belts;
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.
Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.
C. STEPHENS AND SONS,
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge,
Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, beg to say that they have now on hand a large stock of Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras of all sorts, Baths, Stereoscopes of Assortment; Views, Plate Boxes, Albums, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts; also a stock of Miscellaneous articles, including a beautiful lot of Stained Glassware engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs taken here, Magic Lantern Slides, Gilt Moulding for Frames, and French Wall Papers.
Hummum Street, 16th June 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill (last Mail) the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Bobstaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Locket, Vinaigrettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.
Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon in cases, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.
Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES,
Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
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Ladies' Compensation in centre of pearl.
Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Ball's, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Calendars patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.
American Fivcatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.
K. Templer Suits. Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do. Master Masons do.
Master Masons do. Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels. Collars and Sashes for Balls.
Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosetts, &c. &c.

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Do. Do.	Carpet lined	" 40
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Double Perambulators, with Apron		" 32
Do. Do.	Do.	" 34
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Do. Do.	with Hood, best	" 65
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Do. 8 "	Do.	" 12
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No. 2	— 9½	" 6	" 3¾	"	"	23 0
No. 3	— 10½	" 6	" 4	"	"	25 0
No. 4	— 12	" 7	" 5	"	"	28 0
No. 5	— 13	" 8	" 5½	"	"	33 0

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